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ABSTRACT

Cultural learning kits designed by Evansville, Indiana teachers, supervisors, and community advisory groups were compiled to provide information about Japan to community organizations and students. This document provides a key to the contents of the kits. The kits contain teaching materials and information about food, school materials, language items, art, clothing, toys, maps, cultural items, festivals, and religion. They also provide in-class learning activities, stimulate learning and interest in Japan, and encourage cultural and language understanding. Kits are located in the school corporation media center and teachers schedule use of the individual kits that are delivered via inter-school mail. One local high school offers a semester Japanese language course, and a course in Japanese is offered in the adult evening school. (NL)

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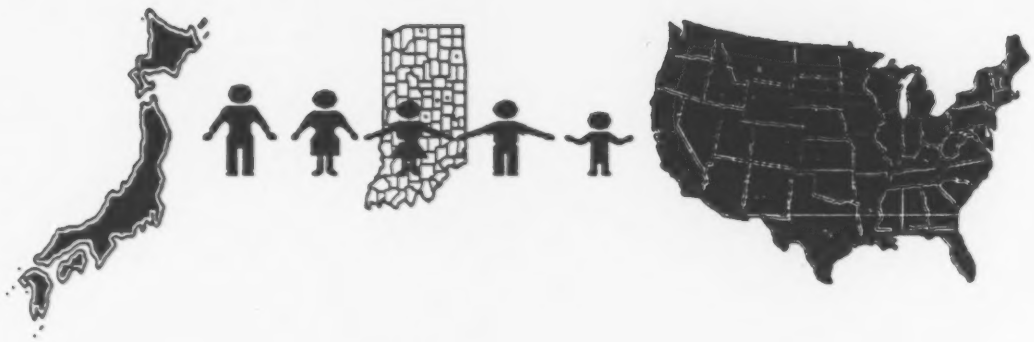
'HANDS ON' JAPAN



Richard Borries, Supervisor of Social Studies
Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation
Keizai Koho Fellow - 1989

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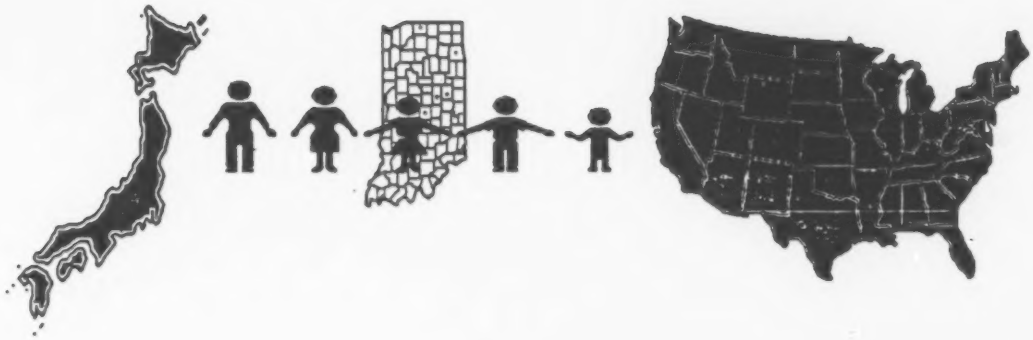

PROGRESS REPORT/NARRATIVE

Following my return from Japan in July of 1989, the pace of activities regarding my visit increased dramatically. My goal for the 1989-90 school year was to organize learning kits or boxes of materials appropriate for the various grade levels in the Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation. I was fortunate to become part of a network of local teachers who had also traveled to Japan during the summer of 1989. We were able to combine materials to enhance the quality of the kits developed for our school corporation.

I have made numerous presentations to community groups and there are additional dates scheduled for 1990. We have formed a community advisory group to assist in the work of providing information about Japan to a wide variety of community groups and organizations. Lists of presentations and advisory group members are enclosed with this report.

The teaching kits or cultural learning boxes have been assembled in the following manner: food, school materials (2 kits), language items, art, clothing, toys, maps-cultural items, festivals (2 kits), and religion. I have enclosed descriptions of each item and a general inventory of the entire contents. Each box contains these descriptions as well as color-coded instructions for the teachers who will use these "hands on" materials in their classrooms. The instructions relate to whether some items can be handled by students or instead, displayed to the entire class. Red dots in the box lid indicate those items which are fragile and should not be handled.

The eleven kits will be located in the Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation Media Center. Teachers can schedule use of individual kits and have them delivered via Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation Inter-School mail. The Media Center has computer-based scheduling ability which allows for efficient use and continual monitoring on their whereabouts. I have enclosed color photographs of these kits. During the spring of 1990, a general workshop will be scheduled to acquaint teachers with these kits. I have received several requests to use them but intend to hold the workshop before they are scheduled into the schools.

In the Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation, a one-semester Japanese language course is now being offered at Harrison High School. The class has enough enrollment for both semesters of this 1989-90 school year. Also, beginning in January, 1990, a Japanese for Adults class will be offered in Adult evening school. Plans for expansion of Japanese language courses for our other four public high schools are being made into a long-range objective.

Our two universities, the University of Evansville and the University of Southern Indiana are beginning to offer Japanese studies. The University of Evansville will begin offering Japanese language classes in 1990. The University of Evansville has also established a sister school in Japan and routinely has student exchanges. The University of Southern Indiana will begin offering Japanese language classes in 1991 or 1992.

In addition to our Community Advisory Board's activities to promote more contacts with Japan, the Evansville Museum of Arts and Sciences will have a Japanese week-end February 23, 24 and 25. The displays will feature the Japanese cultural kits and related student art work on Japan. I have also included information about one of Evansville's most recent night clubs - Karaoke Showtime in Bob Green's Executive Inn. This new attraction is becoming very popular in our community.

Perhaps the most meaningful and lasting impressions I have about my experience in Japan focus around the people I met - particularly, my homestay family in Takamatsu - the Mori family. When I stayed at their house, Shigehiro Mori showed me his rice fields and harvesting equipment stored near his home. I asked him to videotape his rice harvest and send it to me for our educational kits. On October 22, 1989 he harvested his rice crop and sent me the video of the activities. Now, the children of our southern Indiana school district will have a memorable look at an important activity thousands of miles away. Also, I correspond regularly with the family and send them gifts from Indiana. This person-to-person exchange has been an on-going impression of the goodness of the Japanese people. I hope to return to Japan to see my Japanese friends and I am very hopeful that they might visit my community someday. I believe that the way to achieve global understanding and world peace is through these kinds of contacts. I am deeply grateful to the Keizai Koho Center and the National Council for the Social Studies for this experience which can only be described as one of a lifetime. I will update KKC as further curriculum materials are developed here.

- Virtually all 10,000 Japanese businessmen in the United States speak English, but few of the 1,000 United States businessmen in Japan speak Japanese

- More than 7,000 United States' corporations now operate overseas

- One of every six production jobs in the United States depends on foreign trade

- More than 5 million current jobs in the United States rely on imports or exports

- International trade now accounts for over 30% of our Gross National Product

- Vice President, Ford Motor Company

"A combination of foreign language ability and business expertise is now needed and will be required by United States' companies if they are to compete successfully in the world markets."

- Senator Bill Bradley, New Jersey

"While Japanese trade experts have invested heavily with considerable time and effort in learning our language and culture, United States' trade experts have not made similar efforts to understand the Japanese as well as other languages and cultures. This type of ignorance will work to the disadvantage of American companies who are seeking foreign markets."

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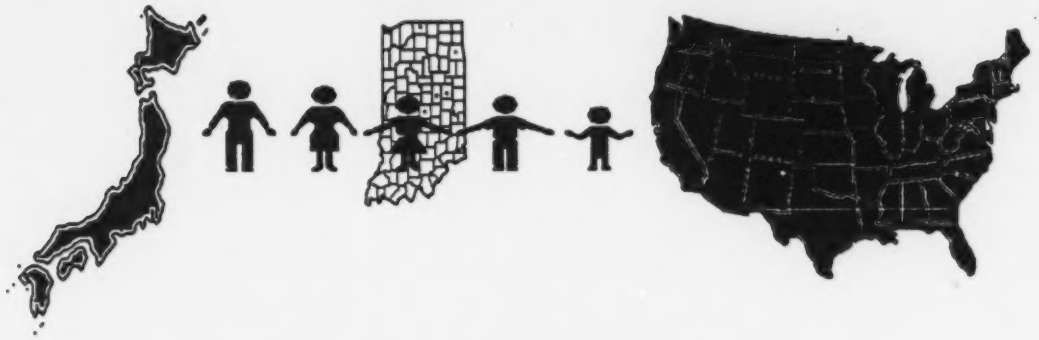

Community Presentations

August - November, 1989

DATE	AUDIENCE
August 15, 1989	Administrative Staff
September 11, 1989	School Board Meeting
September 12, 1989	Interview on WIKY radio using audio clips from the Board presentation
September 13, 1989	Community Advisory Committee
September 20, 1989	Art Teachers K-12
September 21, 1989	Foreign Language Teachers 7-12
September 22, 1989	WIKY radio interview with Mr. Kaye Yoshida
October 3, 1989	Museum Board - Education
October 11, 1989	Faculty Meeting - McGary Middle School
November 6, 1989	Educational Supervisors and Managers Association
November 15, 1989	Lincoln Elementary
November 16, 1989	Downtown Kiwanis
November 16, 1989	Pi Lambda Theta
November 21, 1989	3rd Grade Class, Cynthia Heights Elementary School

"HANDS ON" JAPAN

ADVISORY BOARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS

EVANSVILLE-VANDERBURGH SCHOOL CORPORATION

Team

Richard Borries, Supervisor of Social Studies

Sandra Singer, Supervisor of Foreign Languages

Tom Higgs, Lodge Elementary School

Don Hunter, Bosse High School

Jennifer Yeker, Daniel Wertz Elementary School

Educators

Pam Boyer-Johnson, Teacher, Harrison High School

Lana Burton, Teacher, Culver Elementary School
Education reporter for "Our Times"

Gene Theriac, Principal, West Terrace Elementary School
President, Friends of Library

Parent

Pat Akrabawi

Business and Community Leaders

Bryan Williams, International Manager, Red Spot Pain
President of Tri-State World Council

Cal Dentino, Vice President, Old National Bank
President, Public Education Foundation

Connie Vernon, Assistant Director of the International
Institute, University of Evansville Acting Director
of the Intensive English Center

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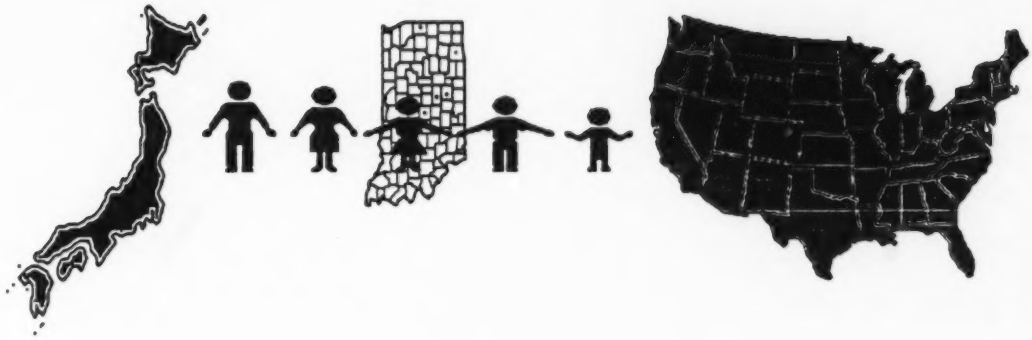


Slide Series

CULTURE SERIES (Numbers 1-32)

1. old - traditional Japanese home (note roof made of thatch)
2. new - Tokyo - at night
3. old - shoes are naver worn in the home
4. old - many homes have small buddhit shrines to worship their ancestors (note food on altar)
5. old - ancient musical instruments are a part of Japan's culture
6. old - traditional hair pieces and clothes
7. old - calligraphy is an important part of the Japanese culture (note: teapot)
8. new - a modern pharmacy in a shopping center (note: speeling of pharmacy)
9. new - a display in the Panasonic Building
10. new - modern art at the port city of Kobe (yes - it is a fish)
11. new - beer can be bought from machines along the street
12. new - food - a food establishment displays its menu in the window in the form of plastic food
13. new - Yokohama - selling sunglasses
14. new - Pachoinko players
15. new - Tokyo - basball stadium (indoors)
16. old - todays students perform the tea ceremony
17. new - students visiting toy store wearning school uniforms
18. new - Takmatsu - students dancing at school (traditional dance)
19. new - typical corner mailbox
20. new - telephones - (the different colors indicate whether or not they are local or long distance phones)
21. old - updated version of the old Japanese "open" market
22. old and new - fish make-up a major portion of the Japanese diet - the fish are eaten both cooked and raw - pictured are octopus at the fish market in Tokyo
23. old - even the fish heads are not wasted
24. old and new - buyers from many parts of Japan come to the fish market in Tokyo to purchase fresh fish
25. new - after being purchased the firsh are carefully packed in ice for shipment
26. old and new - these large packages of rice in Kobe show how important a food such as rice which remains in the Japanese diet
27. new - this is a typical Japanese hotel room in Kyoto (note the absence of a bed)
28. old - this futon (bed) is placed on the floor at night and stored away during the day (note the artistic design on the spread)
29. old and new - hot tub in Japanese home (cover is used to keep water clean and hold in heat) this tub is used for soaking and relaxing after bathing - its size is about 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 feet
30. old and new - before entering the tub you must shower
31. new - you can see the Japanese toilet is much different than those in the United States
32. old and new - one thing that new changes is the beautiful Japanese sunset

HIROSHIMA SERIES (Numbers 34-37)

34. The remains of a building in an area destroyed by Atomic bomb in 1945.
35. The remains of a building destroyed by A-bomb in 1945 - this building is now a shrine that symbolizes the terrible destruction of Hiroshima in World War II.
36. This Japanese shrine symbolizes the death and destruction of World War II.
37. This shrine symbolizes 1000 cranes - again relating to the destruction of the A-bomb.

FACES (Numbers 1-12)

1. Japanese children at train station
2. Older lady practicing calligraphy
3. Little boy
4. Girls shopping
5. High school calligraphy class
6. School girls doing homework
7. Boys trading baseball cards
8. Children - having fun
9. Young girls on vacation from school
10. School girl carrying food (note shoes in background)
11. Small boy on way to pre-school
12. Small boy (face) on way to pre-school

FESTIVAL AND ART SERIES (Numbers 14-25)

14. Festival clothing
15. Festival float
16. Festival decorations
17. Festival decorations
18. Art - samples of calligraphy
19. Art - kimonos are beautiful and costly
20. Art - flower arranging is an important Japanese art
21. Art - a beautiful flower arrangement in a hotel lobby
22. Art - the Japanese are noted for their beautiful fans
23. Art - Japanese dolls are desired by children the "world over"
24. Art - this is a Happy Doll and her smile means "welcome"
25. Art - this young lady is learning to play the bells in a rhythm band in Tokyo

SLIDES - TRANSPORTATION (Numbers 27-43)

27. Seto Bridge - illustrates Japan as an Island nation
28. Tokyo - traffic and shopping
29. School crossing sign (in Japanese)
30. Tokyo - traffic
31. Toyota - earlier model auto
32. Toyota - future auto
33. Toyota - future FSX
34. People heading for trains (the method most used to travel)
35. Ticket puncher - (next step to getting on train)
36. Typical crowd at "rush hour" - moving towards trains
37. Tunnel walk to get to train
38. Loading food for Shinkasen (bullet train)
39. Typical commuter transportation
40. Yokohama commuter train (note art work)
41. Kobe - Bullet (Shinkasen) train - travels at 120 m.p.h.
42. A little slower method of transportation (flower seller)
43. An unusual method of transportation (man and two dogs)

LANGUAGE SERIES (Numbers 45-53)

45. Tokyo - baseball stadium
46. Tokyo - baseball stadium
47. Tokyo - McDonalds
48. Different types of writing in Japan
49. Tokyo - a typical mail box
50. Fukuoka - view showing English and Japanese
51. Tokyo - downtown - note English and Japanse languages
52. Restauant - note signs
53. Signing hall - means exit

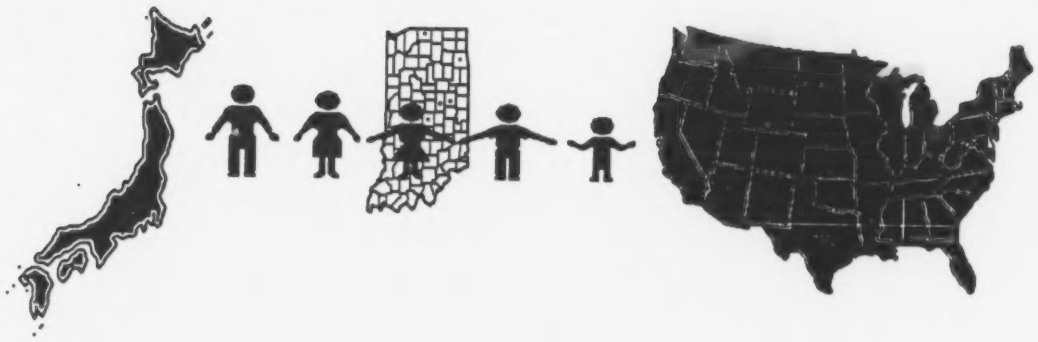
GARDENS (Numbers 55-64)

55. Buddhist cemetary
56. Zen rock garden
57. Garden scene
58. Zen rock garden
59. Garden and shrine
60. View - garden
61. Home - with garden
62. Home - garden - note candles placed in the back
63. Home - garden
64. Home - garden

FOOD SERIES (Number 66-73)

66. Fukuoka - Japanese like baked goods such as those found in this bakery.
67. Like all people, the Japanese like to buy food when they travel - this is food being sold at the railway station.
68. Japanese restaurants always display their menu in the window - this is accomplished by showing customer plastic models of their food.
69. The prices are also listed in yen with the plastic food models.
70. These plastic food models make ordering food simple - you already have decided what you want to eat before you enter the cafe.
71. Many of the food models include rice dishes.
72. In displaying the plastic food in the window, the Japanese are always very concerned about the aesthetics of the display.
73. This is food that has been prepared for a Japanese banquet.

'HANDS ON' JAPAN



Passport: Japan
Vocabulary

VOCABULARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Greetings

Numbers

Days

Months

Colors

Directions

Countries/Languages

Parts of the Body

Building/Places

Food

Clothing

People

Things

Useful Expressions

Transportation

GREETINGS

Good morning	Ohayoo gozaimasu
Good afternoon	Konnichiwa
Good evening	Konbanwa
Good-bye	Sayonara
Good night	Oyasumi-nasai
Nice meeting you	Dozo yoroshiku
Mr., Mrs., Miss	...san (ex: Smith san)
Yes	Hai
No	Iie
Thank you very much	Domo arigato-gozaimasu
You're welcome	Do-itashimashite
How do you do	Hajimemashite
Excuse me	Sumimasen

NUMBERS

1	ichi
2	ni
3	san
4	shi
5	go
6	roku
7	shichi
8	hachi
9	ku
10	ju
11	ju-ichi
12	ju-ni
13	ju-san
14	ju-shi
15	ju-go
16	ju-roku
17	ju-shichi
18	ju-hachi
19	ju-ku
20	ni-ju
21	ni-ju-ichi
22	ni-ju-ni
30	san-ju
40	shi-ju
50	go-ju
60	roku-ju
70	shichi-ju
80	hachi-ju
90	ku-ju
100	hyaku
1000	sen

DAYS

Monday	Getsuyobi
Tuesday	Kayobi
Wednesday	Suiyobi
Thursday	Mokuyobi
Friday	Kinyobi
Saturday	Doyobi
Sunday	Nichiyobi

MONTHS

January	Ichigatsu
February	Nigatsu
March	Sangatsu
April	Shigatsu
May	Gogatsu
June	Rokugatsu
July	Shichigatsu
August	Hachigatsu
September	Kugatsu
October	Jugatsu
November	Juichigatsu
December	Junigatsu

COLORS

White	Shiroi
Red	Akai
Blue	Aoi
Brown	Cha-iroi
Yellow	Ki-iroi
Orange	Orenji
Black	Kuroi
Green	Midori-iro

DIRECTIONS

Left	Hidari
Right	Migi
Straight	Massugu
North	Kita
South	Minami
West	Nishi
East	Higashi

COUNTRIES/LANGUAGES

United States	Amerika
Japan	Nihon
English	Eigo
Japanese	Nihongo
France	Furansu
French	Furansugo

PARTS OF THE BODY

Nose	Hana
Eye	Me
Head	Atama
Teeth	Ha
Mouth	Kuchi
Ear	Mimi
Throat	Nodo
Leg	Ashi
Foot	Ashimoto
Arm	Ude
Fingers	Yubi
Hair	Kami
Hand	Te

BUILDING/PLACES

Temple	Otera
Toilet	Toire
Bank	Ginko
Cafe	Kissaten
Department Store	Depato
Post Office	Yubinkyoku
Building	Tatemono
Bookstore	Honya
House	Uchi
School	Gakkoo
Elementary School	Shoogakkoo
Middle School	Chuugakkoo
High School	Kookoo
Library	Toshokan
Hospital	Byoin
Hotel	Hoteru
Restaurant	Resutoran
Shrine	Jinja
Supermarket	Supamaketo

FOOD

Water	Mizu
Coffee	Koohii
Tea	Ocha
Chopsticks	Hashi
Rice	Gohan
Expression said before a meal	Itadakimasu
Expression said after a meal	Gochisoo sama deshita
Bread	Pan
Noodles	Soba
Raw fish	Sashimi
Rice ball with raw fish	Sushi
Juice	Juusu
Cookie	Kukkii
Hamburger	Hambaagaa
Salad	Sarada
Ice Cream	Aisukurimu
Deep fried vegetables	Tempura
Baked chicken on a skewer	Yakitori

CLOTHING

Hat	Booshi
Tie	Nekutai
Handerchief	Hankachi
Suit	Sutsu
Umbrella	Kasa
Shoes	Kutsu
Pants	Zubon
Skirt	Sukaato
Watch	Tokei
Belt	Beruto
Sweater	Seta
Woman's Traditional Costume	Kimono
A less formal summer costume	Yukata
Slippers worn with a Kimono	Geta
Socks worn with getas	Tabi
A sash worn with a Kimono	Obi
Coat	Koto

PEOPLE

Teacher	Sensei
Student	Gakusei
Mother	Okasan
Father	Otosan
Baby	Kodomo

THINGS

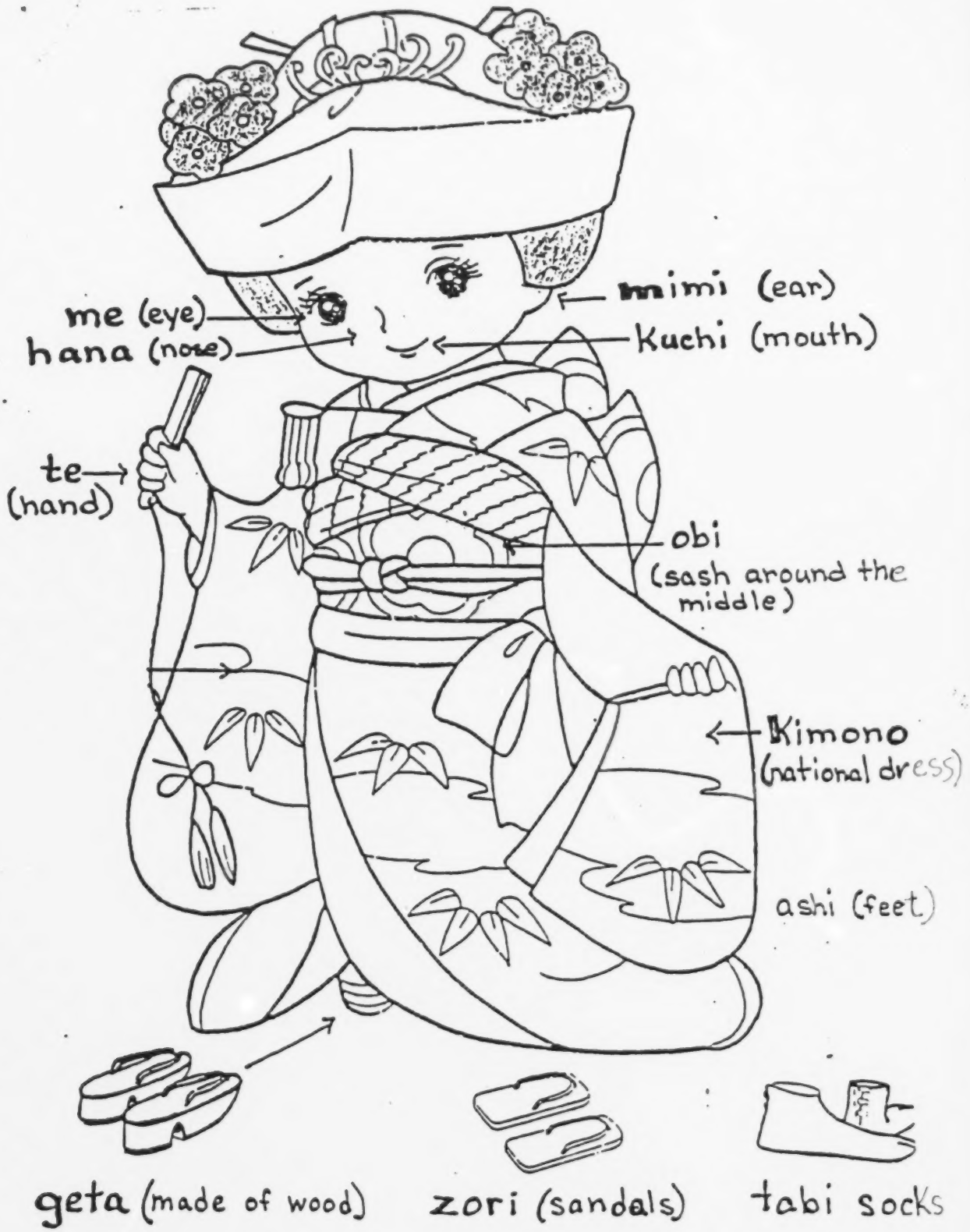
Book	Hon
Telephone	Denwa
Business Card	Meishi
Telephone Number	Denwa bangoo
Lunch box	Obentoo
Newspaper	Shinbun
Television	Terebi
Letter	Tegami
Present, gift	Omiyage
Map	Chizu
Yen	En
Pencil	Enpitsu

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

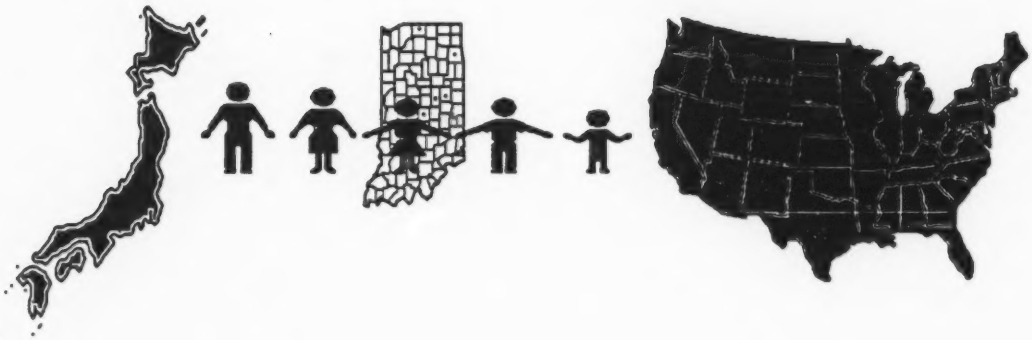
What	Nan
Where	Doko
Where is it?	Doko desuka?
That's right	Soo-desu
That's wrong	Chigaimasu
What time is it?	Nan ji desu ka?
How much is it?	Ikura desu ka?
I	Watashi
Please repeat	Mo ichido itte kudasai
I don't understand	Wakari masen
Please (do me a favor)	Onegai shimasu

TRANSPORTATION

Train	Densha
Bus	Basu
Car	Kuruma
Subway	Chikatetsu
Bullet Train	Shinkansen
Airplane	Hikoki


mimi (ear)
me (eye)
hana (nose)
kuchi (mouth)
te (hand)
obi (sash around the middle)
kimono (national dress)
ashi (feet)
geta (made of wood)
zori (sandals)
tabi socks

"HANDS ON" JAPAN



Teaching/Culture Box Index

FOOD

1. Restaurant place mats

2. Chopsticks (see directions for use)

3. Toothpicks and chopstick holder

4. Restaurant items
"Hard Rock Cafe" rolled napkin - at all restaurants, customers are given rolled napkins. Nice restaurants furnish customers with hot steamed towels before meals. Customers clean their hands before eating.

5. Drink cans and bottles.

6. Drink cans and bottles.

7. Drink cans and bottles.

8. Lacquer bowls with candies - These bowls are made of a special liquid called uruski which comes from leaves. Lacquer is a product of Japan and is used for traditional Japanese dishes.

9. Sashimi - raw fish - shredded radish is served in the fish. The filleted section is mixed with green onion. Fish if often served like this. Cucumbers are often served with fish called Tsuma.

10. Rice curry

11. Yakatori - deep-fried chicken
Sushi - raw fish wrapped in seaweed
raw squid wrapped in seaweed
tempura - deep-fried vegetables
tomatoes and cucumbers - cut in a typical Japanese style
horseradish - this is often mixed with soy sauce and eaten with seaweek

12. Cookbooks

13. A special cake pick made from a toothpick.

SCHOOL BOX 1

1. 2 Card Games with directional papers - (Karuta) famous card game with each picture card having a matching reading card and the winner is the one with the most matches.

   Card game - conversational language cards

   Japanese crayons (cray-pas) - used in art class only

   Children-made American flags

   Teacher Guide Book for Science Curriculum

2. Workbook used to learn how to write Japanese characters - used by 5 and 6 year olds.

   Teacher lesson plan - Home Economics

   4th Grade Social Studies book - studying Takamatsu City

   Guideline book of School activities and objectives used in the particular school

3. Japanese student pencil box - girl's box

   Child's ruler - in inches

   School Hand Towel - congratulation towel for completing the building of the school pool

   Abacus - older generations still use abacus in family stores; classes teach the use of the abacus

   Child-made fan

4. School Headbands - used to show different sides of teams in P.E. class; also used to display victory slogans; red and white are usual team colors

   Set of real money with postcard - explaining different denominations

   School uniform - typical girls' uniform used in Junior or Senior High School

5. Japanese Fairy Tale Books - 4

   Children's stationery

   Welcome sign

SCHOOL BOX (2)

1. School Pencil Boxes - boy's (black and gray); girl's (red) - some schools will not permit the student to have these boxes in school. Pencils are mainly used in school.

2. Abacus with directions - older generations still use abacus in family stores (mainly in Kyoto and Osaka; calculator is used in offices; classes teach the use of abacus in elementary schools.

3. School headbands - used to show different sides of team in P.E. classes; red and white are usual team colors; also used to display victory slogans

4. Educational Guides of Science - teacher objectives are written out for the curriculum.

5. Traditional Crayons (cray-pas) - used in art class (elementary); place for name on box so children do not confuse boxes.

6. Japanese play money - used for counting money and making change in math class; all currency is represented by coins and bills

7. Puzzle of Japanese Prefectures - students need to memorize all prefectures and capitals; 43 prefectures; for children of 7 years old and up.

8. School handtowel - congratulation towel for completing the building of the school pool.

9. Folktale literature - animation very famous and popular with children

   Address book - used to write friends name, address, telephone number, birthday, horiscope and blood type

   Thousand Paper Crane book - story about a little boy who suffered from the atomic bomb at the age of 2 years.

10. Magnetic hiragana characters with chart of order - these are used by pre-school children to learn hiragana before entering elementary school. Some private universities have special entrance exams for elementary schools. Mothers try to teach a lot of material to their young children so that their children may have the best education and enter the best universities easily without taking special exams at each level.

11. Personal letter paper - this is not used in schools - it is only to exchange notes and personal information

    Children's book - famous author (Kenji Miyazawa)

    Photographs - showing elementary children playing jan, ken, pan (rock, scissors, paper)

    3rd grade Social Studies book - 3rd grade studies city; 4th grade studies prefecture, 5th grade studies Japan; 6th grade studies World

    Informational book on public education

    Senior High School Information Guide - implies what social and academic activities the school provides; general information on education

12. Method of Study - memorization (typical procedure) - using check pen that hides the important facts when green sheet is placed over marked areas and then erased by white erase pen.

American flags that were made by Japanese school children

LANGUAGE KIT

1. English conversation cards - used in learning the English language

2. Book marks - from the largest department store in Japan

3. Japanese Fortune Calendar - Japan has three different calendars to designate time. Each calendar indicates the reign of one emperor. Today in Japan, the calendar used started with the reign of the first emperor.

4. Maps - illustrating Japanese writing (Katakana, Hiragana, Kanji)
   Katakana - used for writiung words of foreign origin
   Hiragana - a simplification of the Chinese characters. This is a phonetic system.
   Kanji- a symbolic representation of the word. Kanji is derived from the Chinese.

5. Train Schedule

6. Book used by Japanese students in learning English grammar. English is the only foreign language taught in Japanese schools.

7. Signs showing examples of kanji and hiragana

8. Magnetic hiragana characters - these are used by pre-school children to learn hiragana before entering elementary school. Some private universities have special entrance exams for elementary schools. Mothers try to teach a lot of material to their young children so that their children may have the best education and enter the best universities easily without taking special exams at each level.

9. Japanese dictionary

10. Samples of calligraphy
    The Chinese calligraphy samples mean "America" and "ambitious." Calligraphy classes are required in every elementary school. Students learn calligraphy as well as self-discipline involving correct posture, correct character formation, etc. Each character has a set of rules governing the correct order of the lines.

11. Lids from boxes used to store pottery. The red stamp in the lower left corner represents the name of the author.

12. Stationery - letters are written vertically from right to left. (See example) A guide sheet is provided with the stationery in order to keep lines straight.

13. A thank-you card - Peanuts and Snoopy are very popular. Enclosed is a name of someone wishing to have a pen pal.

ART KIT

1. Daruma - originally came from India and symbolized a Buddhist God. Now used by Japanese to bring good luck! This is very important to Japanese students during cram week and to Japanese politicians on election day. Before a vote or before an exam, you paint one eye and after you win or succeed, you paint the other eye. If you fail the exam or lose the election you destroy the daruma by burning it at the Buddhist Temple. Note: You can turn statue over but statue will always return to its original position - symbolizing perseverence.

2. Books:

   a. Japanese Gardens
   b. Flower Arrangements
   c. Japan's Enduring Folk Art

3. Fan - Uchiwa

   a. note: Japanese castle dipicting shogun era
   b. notes: blue wind chime - used by Japanese in summer to make people feel cooler

4. Picture - self-portrait of a japanese girl - made by a junior high school student as a class project (note - traditional braided hairstyle)

5. Pictures (2)

   a. illustrates calligraphy class in fifth grade
   b. illustrates pre-school child making origami (origami is a traditional technique used in folding paper)

6. Hanshi - paper - a special paper used in calligraphy (has a rough side and a smooth side - the smooth side is the side that receives the ink)

7. Pens (fude) and ink (bokuju) - these are used in the art of calligraphy (the thick pen is used for the large calligraphy only) (the thin pen is used for signature and grades only) i.e. refer to picture on item # 5

8. Paper doll - Kami ningyo- illustrates a samuri warrior (the samuri protected their shoguns (kings) during the period of 900-1800's a.d. - illustrates traditional Japanese girl

9. Assorted origami paper (see # 10 on origami for better explanation)

10. Books on Origami:

    a. The Joy of Origami
    b. The A.B.C.'s of Origami

11. Assorted paper items - includes two book marks shiori, eight children's name tags with origami, envelopes for giving money as gifts for special occasions. (The Japanese are uncomfortable in handing others money as a gift. The Japanese have therefore developed special envelopes (kinpun) for resenting the "money" gift.)

12. a. Products of Fukuoka
    b. Japanese Dolls

CLOTHING KIT

1. Sandals - geta - men's wooden sandals - These are used mainly in the summer and are generally worn outside of the Japanese home. Superstition: If the sandal strap breaks during the day, bad luck will follow.

2. Sandals - geta - women's and men's sandals

3. White socks - these are worn with the sandals

4. Yukata - a robe worn for leisure usually after bathing or for festival celebration. (Men's lapel goes left over right and women's lapel gives right over left)

5. Handkerchief - special hand-made tie-dyed shibori - tie-dyed, and untied - color is dark blue

   - replica of traditional silk furoshiki - the furoshiki is used to wrap items in place of sacks. (flower design)
   - dark purple furoshiki, the process used in design is shibori
   - business card holder - process to make is hakataori - the exchanging of business cards is very important in the Japanese society
   - purse - used to keep coins in - star pattern is a very popular design in Japan

6. Sash - obi - made using shibori process - function: tied around waist as such when wearing a yukata (used only by girls) red and white color (normally worn in a "high-waisted" fashion)

   - Yukata - children's size - note colorful design

7. a. Yukata - for 7-8 year olds (boys only) - design is white with kasure pattern
   b. Yukata - same as (a) but using different colors
   c. Sash - obi - dark blue men's obi (a narrow sash used to tie yukata - normally worn below waist line)
   d. Obi - children's size

8. Picture - illustrates proper wear of:
   a. Yukata (robe)
   b. Obi (sash)
   c. Geta (sandals)

9. Sandals (geta) - traditional men's sandals

TOY BOX

1. Regional toy from Seto-Oohashi (Big) - Bridge Souvenir Shop - this new bridge connects the islands of Shikoku with the main island of Honshu.

2. Bird Whistle - very popular - used to tell the coming of the spring season - Uguishu - Japanese word for bird.

3. Children's games about Sumou Wrestling which is very popular. The instruction's show how to place the "wiggling" sticks. The winner is the one who stays inside the circle. The read symbol is used by the referree to begin the game.

4. Glass - Biidoro - from Nagasaki - yellow paper contains explanation of how to use it. Blow into the tube and it is supposed to whistle. Nagasaki is a famous port for foreign trade. Old glass-blowing tradition of 300 years originally brought from Holland.

5. Teru-Teru-Bazu - "Shining, Shining Kids" - This is a very popular mascot for praying or wishing for good, sunny weather before a trip. If it is rainy, children hang it upside down. These are easy to make and are a traditional craft for children.

6. Kaza-gu-ruma - "Wind wheel"

   Hankerchief pattern - hanten - traditional coat for a special event

   Chonmage - wind chime - this chime shows the traditional hair style, chonmage

   Cards - used by Japanese people who want to learn English

7. Kendama - traditional Japanese toy

   Otadama - juggling bags with beans or rice inside - mainly used for girls

8. Puzzles - barrel shaped; temple gate; daruma

9. Katsura - hair pieces - chonmage - traditional

10. Shinkansen - bullet train toy - the bullet train is the 2nd fastest train in the world next to France's T.G.V.

11. Koma - a top like toy with a rope

12. Oto-shi-daruma - this is a traditional toy. To play, take the hammer out and strike quickly in order to face one block out

CULTURAL AND MAPS BOX

1. Tourist guide books for visiting different cities.

2. Items given at a hotel. Hotels normally furnish guests with a toothbrush and toothpaste each day. Guests also receive a yukata (a summer robe) and slippers. Yukatas and slippers are often worn in the hotel lobby by the guests.

3. Manga - This is an example of a very popular comic book in Japan. This comic book is read by thousands of young junior high school girls. The book is about romances between high school students. The book is read vertically from right to left and from the back to the front. You can see many typical school uniforms in this book.

4. In Japan, it is considered rude to hand money directly to a person. For special occasions, kinpun are used. The minzuhiki or colored rope tie marks the appropriate occasion. For example, a read and white minzuhiki symbolizes a happy occasion. The silver and black minzuhiki symbolizes a funeral or a bad thing. It would be very unacceptable to give a funeral kinpun at a graduation ceremony. The Japanese write their message between the two ties of the rope. The card is unfolded and the money is placed inside the envelop.

5. Photocopies of the Japanese currency and the Japanese fortune calendar. One yen is approximately $1.35.

6. Japanese maps of various cities.

7. Traditional Japanese crafts. The yarn ball and the clay bell are from the Fukuoka Prefecture located on the Southern island of Kyshu.

8. Keychains and an "acitator" used in washing machines.

FESTIVAL BOX (1)

1. Festival headband - children wear this during festival activities.

   Festival banner

   Wooden tops - the tops are spun on the round side and then they turn on their narrow side

   Wooden sumo game - the objective is to not be knocked out of the ring or to be the last sumo wrestler to be spinning

   Traditional shoes - hand made of straw and used about a hundred years ago by common people

2. Children's Festival Costume - worn at festivals and activities; includes headband, happi coat, belt, waist rope, and special accessory that symbolizes the event.

3. Fireworks - different types of sparklers; used during summer festivals

4. Lantern (chochin) - lanterns will have writing symbols that represent the certain festival being celebrated; also used as decorations

5. Carp Holder - used on Boy's Day; the black carp represents the father; the red carp represents the mother; other carps represent the children of the family.

6. Kite - boys fly all different kites on Boy 's Day.

7. Festival and event brochures:

   Japanese Fortune Calendar - 12 animals are represented by the year and not the month

   Picture of Carp display

8. Assortment of fans - with festival scenes

FESTIVAL BOX 2

1. Assortment of fans

2. Lantern (chochin) - used as decorations during festival events

   Hand painted decorated horse - represents the Horse Festival that includes praying for good harvest and health

   Headband - worn during festival activities

3. Festival brochures

   Book of Japanese Festivals

   Photograph of children celebrating Star Festival

   Pictures of festival floats

4. Daruma Doll - originally came from India and symbolized a Buddhist God. Now used by Japanese to bring good luck! This is very important to Japanese students during cram week and to Japanese politicians on election day. Before a vote or before an exam, you paint the other eye. If you fail the exam or lose the election you destroy the daruma by burning it at the Buddhist Temple. Note: You can turn statue over but statue will always return to its original position - symbolizing perseverence.

   Picture of the burning of Daruma Dolls at temple. These dolls are destroyed because the goal was not met.

   Clay Doll Bell - display at Girl's festival and given as gifts

   White Hangers - used to hang decorations or wishes on bamboo branches. Bamboo is used during the Star Festival

5. Masks (Omen) - used as decorations during festival that represent evil omens

   Porclein (Namen) - used in Traditional Japanese dancing threatre or musical (black teeth represents a married woman)

   Wooden Mask - represents fertility

6. Paper mask - worn at festivals and dances

   Dendendico - toy drum used by children

   Blow up Toys - used by children

7. 2 red carps - juggling balls - festival banner - festival poster

8. Street festival decoration

RELIGION

1. The Japanese Fortune Calendar- Japan has three different calendars to designate time. Each calendar indicates the reign of one emperor. Today in Japan, the calendar used started with the reign of the first emperor.

2. Todai-ji Temple in Nara - Todai-ji temple is famous for housing the largest Buddha in the world. The Buddha was made over 1,000 years ago. The young buddhist apprentice priests clean the buddha once a year in a special ceremony (see post card).

3. This document is purchased in a temple and hung in the home as a symbol of good fortune.

4. Charms purchased at a temple.

   Ema - wooden prayer card - The person writes their wishes on the wooden card and places it on a hanger in a designated spot at the temple. Students often write for "success on exams" during the winter months.

   Omamori - These are special cloth charms purchased at a temple. Each temple is noted for its speciality such as safety of the family, victory in exams, good luck in employment, general happiness and long life etc. Each envelop is marked with the meaning of the charm.

5. This is a minature reproduction of the book which contains the history and fundamental teachings of Buddha. Many people memorize this book. The book contains chants which are sung at funerals.

GENERAL INVENTORY

Post Cards (7 in packet)
Clay horse (1)
Festival sphere (1)
Key chains (2)
Flower arranging (2 pictures and instructions)
Comic Book (2)
Summer Resort Fair (booklet illustrating numerous Japanese products)
A Look Into Japan - an introduction to a wide variety of Japanese traditions, customers and life styles covering 100 categories.
Flyer advertising IMS Paris Festival (includes pictures of clothing, products, and food - Japanese emphasis on French cultural items)
Folder on Japanese telephone and travel information (1)
Folder illustrating Japanese food - menu (1)
Pictures of Japanese Currency (6)
Packaging sack (note beauty and design on sack)
IBM paper weight (1)
Materials from hotels, i.e. tootbrushes, razors, soap, toothpaste, tissue, hotel list (all in plastic bag)
Tie-clip (1)
Wedding gift envelops (4)
Washing machine agitator (1)

GENERAL INVENTORY OF CONTENTS

MAPS - CITY
Tokyo (9)
Tobata (1)
Kitakyushi (4)
Fukuoka (3)
Hiroshima (1)
Takamatsu (1)

MAPS - COUNTRY
Japan (4)

GENERAL INFORMATION MATERIALS

Traveling Japan (2)
Japnes Fortunr Calendar (2)
City of Kobe - maps and written materials
Toyota Industries - packet
Guide to Japan
Fukuoka Prefecture - Educational information
Kitakyushu - list of 89 Festivals and Events
Kitakyushu - general information about community
IBM - general information packet
Beating Jet Lag (Guide for Travelers Between Japan and U.S.)

NEWSPAPERS (English Version)

Mainichi Daily News
Japan Times

RELIGION

The principal religions in Japan are Shinto, Buddhism and Christianity. Most Japanese are involved in several religions simultaneously. The birth and marriage ceremonies of most Japanese are Shinto, while funerals are Buddhist.

The Shinto Shrine is characterized by its gate which represents the division between the everyday world and the divine world.

The Buddhist Temple is recognizable by the five-storied pagoda symbolizing the five elements of the Buddhist universe: sky, wind, fire, water and earth.

SHRINES

The number of Shinto gods is great. The Japanese come to the shrine to pray for a variety of favors. Wooden prayer or votive tablets are purchased at the shrine. A specific request is written on the tablet and then the tablet is hung on a special stand in the shrine area. In some cases, money is paid for a piece of paper containing prewritten foturne. This fortune is read and then tied to the branch of a treee on the shrine grounds. Still others buy special charms called onamori. These charms are purchased and kept by the people. Typical requests include success in passing entrance exams, traffic safety, wealth, happy marriages, health etc. Each shrine has its own specialty.

WRITING SYSTEMS

There are three main types of written characters in Japan: kanji, hiragana and katakana. Kanji characters are pictograms which were borrowed and modified from the Chinese characters. There are reportedly about fifty thousand characters in total. The Japanese people need to be familiar with about 4,000 kanji characters in order to read a newspaper.

The hiragana and katakana systems each have 46 characters. Both systems are phonetic symbols with katakana being used for foreign or borrowed words. The first characters taught at school are those of the hiragana system.

Japanese characters are written in vertical lines. The first line comes on the right of the page and succeeding lines follow it to the left. Books are read from the back cover to the front.